

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 122 for 107, 114 for 44, 101 for 34; sterling, 84 3/4; 86; 100 for 36, 100 for 56; silver, 110 1/2.

Silver in London, 50 11/16; consols, 101 1/8; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4 1/2, 104 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84 1/2 cents.

Stocks sold freely at the Board in San Francisco yesterday morning, but most of them were put out at a decline. The sales of Hale & Norcross were again heavy, 510 shares being recorded at \$2 10 down to \$2. There were 3,100 shares California at 10c. Belcher declined to \$1. Overman sold at 25c. Oil was in the least demand of the standard Western stocks. Mr. Dibble sold at \$4, ex-dividend.

The New York commodity market has succeeded in their efforts to obtain an increase in pay.

If the monument to Victor Emmanuel is erected in the Pantheon at Rome, the Pope will declare it a Papal relic.

During the past week, 218 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

Cholera has appeared at Fayum and Ziftah, Egypt.

Portugal objects to Stanley's statements relative to affairs on the Congo river.

Germany and Russia are increasing their forces on the frontiers.

Several fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred in the interior of Nicaragua.

Bismarck has introduced a bill in the German Reichstag prohibiting the emigration to foreign countries of persons whose obligations to country, family, creditors and employers are unsettled.

Many of the men engaged in the recent strike at the railroad yards have been indicted in East St. Louis.

William Alford was killed by a train near Sulston, Thursday.

An unknown man was found dead near Washington, Oregon, Alameda county, yesterday.

For killing Joseph Schenck, Manuel Pautoletto has been found guilty, at Placerville, of murder in the second degree.

A 15-year-old girl died in Germantown, Pa., Thursday night, of hydrophobia, having been bitten six months ago by a pet dog.

The farewell reception to Lord Coleridge, in New York, Thursday night, was a grand affair.

Michael Kavanagh, Joseph Smith and Joseph Hailson, the Irish informers, have arrived at California.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is unable to get across the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, and the work has been suspended for two years.

Clifford Lloyd, the Irish magistrate, was seized with cholera soon after his arrival in Egypt.

German exports to the United States are rapidly decreasing in number and value.

Monsieur Capel is to be appointed Archbishop of Sydney.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned in Philadelphia, Thursday, the next meeting to be held in Chicago.

In a runaway accident at Martinez yesterday, Theodore Downing was fatally injured.

In the forgery trial at San Jose the jury disagreed yesterday, and were discharged.

Major Nicholas Nolan, U. S. A., died Thursday at Hoboken, A. T.

The switchmen strike practically closed at Kansas City yesterday, many of the men returning to work.

George Williams and wife were found murdered and robbed Thursday night near Watson, O.

General Shafter has relinquished the command of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

The Flaherty will contest at San Francisco promises some interesting developments.

Interesting and valuable reading matter will be found this morning upon the inside pages of the Record-Union.

AN OLD-TIME INSTITUTION THREAT-ENED.

It appears that there is an increasing disposition in this country to eliminate from our common school system the school recess. It has been tried in Rochester, N. Y., and the report is, "with perfect satisfaction." That may appear for a time, but it is a movement in the wrong direction.

All such economy of time is, in the end, a waste, and there must result serious injury to the juvenile population. It is claimed for the new idea that by a continuous school session there is less interruption in school work; no exposure of the children to cold and wet weather; better discipline, less tardiness; more time for teachers, and lessening of the opportunities for vicious pupils to meet with and corrupt other pupils. These are sounding excuses, and the accomplished benefits, if true, are desirable. But we do not believe they are true. Until the new system has been tried some years, no proof of real merit can be established. The usual recess breaks a school session into proper measures of time, and better fits the pupil for mental effort. We must not alone teach children, develop the intellectual part, train the mind, but a part of the school system must embrace recreation that develops the physical also. All the gymnastic and calisthenic exercises imaginable cannot fully take the place of "play."

The recess gives opportunity not only for physical exercise, but for mental relaxation, and for these there is no compensation in "lessened interruptions with school work," etc. Joseph Carter, in the November number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, examines the subject at great length, and from a physiological standpoint, and comes to the conclusion that to abandon the school recess will result in greater effeminacy, a lowering of the standard of animal strength and consequent physical harm, the effects of which will be shown in due time in deteriorating generations. He protests warmly against the tendency to indoor pursuits, the drift of population toward cities, and the disposition to make education a shelter-vent against physical exertion. Our mode of civilization, he says, tends to form troglodytic habits—that is, to withdraw from the light, to dwell in cavernous retreats, to avoid outdoor pursuits. Now, one of the aims of school life should be to counteract this tendency. Instead of inclining the child to sit out school sessions, to love the house interior; instead of cultivating a distaste for open air, and all and any kinds of weather, we should stimulate a desire for frequent relaxation, for outdoor exposure, for muscular action, for this latter is a necessity to a healthful young child. Muscular action is a dictate of nature, and the appetite for it should be encouraged, and we agree heartily with Mr. Carter when he declares that no school discipline should be allowed to interfere with its necessary gratification. Some teachers have substituted for the recess indoor games, marionettes, etc.; but, as the essayist remarks, the best of such exercises fall very far short of the real soul-making exercise of the play ground. It is a fact that the martial-like gymnastic exercises are trying to the teachers, and that pupils always seek to escape from them. To them they are neither recreation nor rest. School gymnastics are like camp-drilling, the severest part of military life. You cannot manage a child's play. Management and discipline take all the edge and zest from it. If book-learning stimulates the tendency to

indoor life, the school recess, as a balance wheel, checks that momentum in such degree that it cannot be safely abandoned. In 1880 another writer in the *Scientific Monthly* protested against the tendency he observed to encroach upon the play hours of school children. Mr. Carter goes down into the physical examination of pupils to sustain his side of the debate, and shows that the recess pupils increase their pulsations 13.4 per minute; those at indoor gymnastics only by 3.0 per minute; those who remain in their seats decrease the pulsations by 3.3. Now the increase signifies "a more rapid flow of the fluid through the thermal channels, and when we know that the carrying power of fluid currents increases as the sixth power of their velocities, we can appreciate with how much greater force these currents sweep through their courses, washing away the ashes, which have been made by previous combustion, from the brain-ventricle and the muscle-hearth." The essayist continues at length to examine the advantages, as to the benefits of sunlight, the bracing effects of cold, the ability to withstand atmospheric changes; the benefits of exposure to bad weather, as well as good weather. He gives examples of limb development and attenuation in recess and non-recess scholars, as drawn from nearly ten years of official observation in a play-ground of which he has charge. The benefits of the recess to the teacher are recounted also, but it is not needed that such chapters be read even by those who pause to think on the subject with coolness. To the minds of the unprejudiced, and those who remember the delights of play hour and the refreshment of the school recess, will present a score of arguments, backed by plain common sense reasons why the good old-fashioned school recess should be adhered to, and not shorn of a moment of its time.

A DEFENSE OF THE RHODE ISLAND SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATION.

In the *North American Review* Senator Anthony rises with vigor to the defense of Rhode Island. Her suffrage regulations have been much debated, he says, and the qualifications imposed upon her voters have been misrepresented and the State reproached on that account. Even were it true, as represented, that the suffrage in Rhode Island attaches strictly to the soil, Mr. Anthony plainly tells us it is nobody's business but the Rhode Islanders'. It is the concern of those affected by it, and we are given to understand, who are so unfortunate as to live without her sacred bounds, that Rhode Island doesn't care a farthing what we think, and as for those within the State who "do not like it," they can exile themselves. However, Mr. Anthony begs the world to know that while the State has surrendered the land qualification for suffrage as to native-born citizens, it is retained as to citizens of foreign birth, and even then amounts only to a landed estate of \$134 in value, or a yearly rental value of \$7. The well-informed will concur with him that the right of a State to establish its own suffrage qualifications is not to be questioned, and also that suffrage is not a natural right, but a privilege growing out of society. Rhode Island, he points out, has a population of a stable character; it has adhered longer to old customs than any other, and has a reverence for the traditions of the fathers. Nowhere else is the laboring population more comfortable, or in enjoyment of more of the luxuries of life or of greater advantages for their children. Rhode Island is the most densely populated State, its people are among the richest, and charities and systems of education are amply endowed. The mechanical class in Rhode Island largely preponderates over the agricultural class, which is the safest depository of political power. But the mechanical class has not a strong local attachment. Its members move from State to State influenced by the fluctuation of wages, and to this class the population of foreign birth in largest part attaches itself. The foreign born come mainly from regions where there is a ruling and a subservient class, where the Government is more hated than loved, and where they are born to hostility to the ruler. To make this ruling class here Rhode Island believes to be dangerous. She insists, rather, on Americanizing these people, and her system she finds does not discourage their immigration to her soil. Had she the sole naturalization of the foreigners to dwell within her borders, she would entertain less fear, but the truth is that she is so situated as to receive very large accessions of foreigners whose first education under American institutions is had in New York, where the magnitude of the naturalization frauds is sufficient to poison the suffrage of the whole country. The same laws are grossly abused in other countries besides New York, and voters are ground out by machinery to become the tools of demagogues, without a solitary idea of the basic principles of our government, and possessed only of bitterness of sentiment against all government. With the example of New York and Chicago before her, Mr. Anthony declares Rhode Island dare not relax her suffrage restrictions. Besides, it benefits the foreign born, who, in that State, become thrifty, industrious, orderly, and inspired with respect for the law, the suffrage regulation encouraging habits of industry and economy, and promoting the self-respect of the land-owner. But the most pungent and incisive paragraph of Mr. Anthony's rather pugnacious paper is that in which he reads some of the other States a pointed lesson. "More slowly than in the case of her sister States, the sturdy conservatism of Rhode Island has yielded to the liberalizing temper of the times, which has carried some of them far beyond the limits of safe and prudent government, and has brought them within sight of communism, which has broken down the barriers that protect individual independence, and has endangered the very rights of property." Who is prepared to say that Mr. Anthony is not correct in this view?

THE RIGHT TO BE PROTECTED.

It appears that typhoid fever has been for some time on a steady increase in New York city, an increase disproportionate to the augmented population, and the progress of other diseases. The fever does not appear to be confined to any particular locality, but is very impartial in its distribution. It is quite well settled that the cause of its spread in the great city is due to defects in sanitary appliances in the matter of drainage in the first place, and

in the second, to the failure to destroy or thoroughly disinfect the excreta of typhoid patients. Instances are recorded by Dr. Day of that city, where the evidences were indisputable of this fact—as, where the excreta were left some hours in the house, and as a result many other members of the family were taken down with the fever. So important has this matter been deemed that the Board of Health of New York has asked the authorities to give it their attention at once, with a view of preventing neglect of ordinary precautions, and the chief of which is the instant destruction of the excreta of the patient, and the disinfection of all soiled bedclothing at once. This is done by plunging it, says the *Sanitarian*, into boiling water, or into disinfecting solutions until such time as it can be boiled and washed—and the sooner the better, it adds. But the vice of the cesspool and fifth-pit nuisance, and with which Sacramento has to deal with vigor or take the certain consequences, was never made more strongly apparent than in this matter of typhoid fever, for the same authority adds it is certain now that the adding of a disinfecting mixture to the contents of a vault, the walls of which are saturated with filth and hold the seed of disease in reserve for new recruits, or a propitious season; or the pouring of such mixture into a disjunct or broken soil-pipe—are procedures that trifle with health and the lives of the people. It would seem from these facts and statements that cities will be forced at an early day to make it an offense punishable with extreme severity to deposit disease-breeding matter from drains, cholera and other patients in pits or drains or stagnant ponds. That this will become a grave necessity is the opinion of the best sanitarians of the day. The purifying agents, fire and heat, or deep burial, must be brought into use in all cases where the refuse of the sick-room is of a character to spread the disease. The right of "A" to be protected from the neglect of "B," whose lot adjoins that of "A," is becoming daily more apparent. As it now is, "B" utterly ignores "A's" right to go unpoisoned. The hope for sanitary progress and reform, however, becomes each day brighter, for men are everywhere learning by bitter experience, just as they are now being taught in New York, that with all our boasted civilization in the matter of guarding against the spread of filth diseases, we have absolutely retrograded, and cannot boast the precautions which the ancients took, at least in one and a most material direction.

THE QUESTION OF PAVEMENTS.

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THE RIGHT WAY TO MANAGE.

The New York *Post*, referring to the nominations by the citizens' organizations there, remarks that it was a mistake not to have consulted with the political committees as to nominations. Their endorsement of all these movements is desirable. They represent large and influential bodies of citizens. The compliment should be paid them of asking their endorsement of the work of reform. The *Post* says that experience has shown, for instance, that in that city the Republican managers are not likely to receive the work of citizens' organizations with enthusiasm. We incline to the same belief. The divorcement of municipal affairs from politics should be accomplished. But the political parties are made up of interested citizens, and the work of a citizens' organization is not to senselessly antagonize these parties, but to win their sympathies. All that is wanted of political parties is to aid the non-partisan movement in cities by endorsement and quiescence without impairing their organizations in the State and national political fields. Citizens' organizations do not propose, or should not propose, to go beyond those municipal affairs in which politics are non-essentials. It is not political parties representing principles and politics as to the government of the State and the nation that citizens' organizations assault, but the ring bosses and managers who control the machinery of party to operate it for selfish and unworthy ends, and make municipal offices the rewards for their slavish followers and servants. These men by their management of municipal affairs bring reproach upon party, and drive many good men from it. It needs no reference to ancient history in this city for instance, to show how both the Democratic and Republican parties took harm in this neighborhood by reason of manipulations, and wire-pulling, and log-rolling and primary stuffing.

DR. HAMMOND REPLIED TO.

Recently, in the *North American Review*, ex-Surgeon-General Hammond took the position that woman is by nature unfitted for entering the intellectual field with man, and that physically she is handicapped so as to exclude her from most vocations in which men may engage. But the point and pith of his article was, that for these and other reasons it is not proper that woman should be admitted to full political privileges with man. She would not wisely nor well serve on the bench, nor fairly adjudicate between contestants, nor is she suited for medicine or the law, nor should she be called on to hold office. At that time, we felt called upon to take issue with the distinguished physician, and to speak very plainly our opinion on the whole question of "women in politics." In the same journal in which the doctor made his assault, there came to the defense of woman, three of her sex, and one of them is a physician. Dr. Lozier, for instance, shows that Dr. Hammond's brain measurements and comparisons do not prove that woman's brain is less bulky, or less finely formed than man's, and certainly establishes, what most people believe at this day, that the size of the brain is no sure index of intellectual quality, except there is abnormal development or dwarfing. She shows very conclusively that physiology can never decide moral questions nor political rights. One of the witty defenses made by this lady is that wherein she momentarily admits that woman's brain is the lesser in size and quality, whereupon she exclaims that for that reason man should not represent her because he cannot do so rightly, not being of her intellectual and physical quality; she should therefore be represented in political life by those of her own sex, in sympathy with her own intellectuality. That woman is an emotional being she finds to be no reason for depriving her of political rights, but rather good ground for admitting her to them, because her nervous temperament in counsel with man's slower and less sensitive disposition will secure to legislation better results than are now attained.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A RARE CHANCE.

The Remainder of the Elegant Stock of

FURNITURE

IN THE WAREROOMS OF

JOHN BREUNER,

604, 606, 608 K st., and 1109, 1111, 1113 and 1115 Sixth street,

—WILL BE SOLD AT—

PRIVATE SALE

—AND—

IN THIS SALE I PROPOSE TO MAKE THE PRICE SUIT THE PURCHASER.

My object is to CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK, and I can assure the public that BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED WHICH WILL ASTONISH YOU. Do not be deceived by statements of interested parties, who may desire to prevent you from obtaining the benefit of this sale. I SHALL SELL THESE GOODS REGARDLESS OF COST, and I desire the entire public to call and inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL JELLY,

No. 422 J street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

E. LYON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

No. 700 J street, Southeast Corner of Seventh, : : : Sacramento

HEAVY OTTOMAN SILKS,

ALL COLORS,

75 CENTS PER YARD.

AT C. H. STEVENS & CO.'S.

NEW STYLES IN

FINE PLUSH COATS

—AND—

Brocade Ottoman Silk Dolmans.

SEE THE "LANGTRY" COAT!

THE LATEST.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.'S

Corner Eighth and J streets, Sacramento.

NOVEMBER STYLES IN BUTTERICK PATTERNS

Send for Samples and Price List. Special Attention to Country Orders.

AUCTIONS.

SHERBURN & SMITH,

Auctioneers,

NO. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

AND DEALERS IN

Furniture,
Carpets and Oil Cloth,
Crockery and Glassware,
Stoves,
Tinware, Etc.

We have on hand, and FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, a fine line of

COMFORTERS!

That we believe are cheaper than can be found elsewhere in this city. We also have

ONE PIANO,
THREE FINE BOOKCASES,
A FINE MAHOGANY WARDROBE.

—AND—

QUITE A NUMBER OF CHROMOS.

All for sale very cheap, at our Saleroom, No. 323 K street (near the Postoffice).

WOOD CARVERS.

FANCY CABINET, PATTERNS AND BRACKET work in all its branches by J. S. Parker, 836 K street, between Eighth and Ninth. This is the only place in Sacramento where designs in the above class of wood work is furnished and work done in the same establishment. Give us a call.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Sacramento, October 18, 1883.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PIERREPONT & GIDLUND in the House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging business, is by mutual consent this day (October 25th), dissolved. J. B. PIERREPONT will continue the business at the old stand, No. 702 K street, collect all bills and pay all indebtedness. He also asks for a continuance of the patronage which the public has favored him in the past.

ACCORDEONS!

NEW AND NOVEL STYLES HAVE JUST been received at

L. K. Hammer's Music Store,
No. 820 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.
COME AND SEE THEM.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1 A street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments.

RANCHES FOR SALE.

297 Acres Three Miles South-east of the City.

A portion of which has been Set Out to Fruit Trees and Grapevines.

THERE IS A GOOD DWELLING AND BARN.

IF DESIRED WILL BE SUBDIVIDED INTO 1 Tracts of 20, 47, 50 or 150 Acres. Will sell from \$10 to \$85 Per Acre. The above will produce as Fine Fruit or Grain as any in the country.

160 Acres of Fine Grain Land. Has produced 70 bushels of grain to the acre, lying on Cache Slough in Solano county. Price, \$5,000.

1,444 Acres Grain and Timber Land; 500 acres of bottom land. Has a frontage one mile upon Sacramento river, three miles from Anderson. This is a bargain. Price, only \$43,000.

84 Acres with Title; 160 Acres with Possessory Title. Controls a good stock ranch. Dwelling, Barn, Fruit Trees, Grapevines, etc. Price, \$2,000. Nine miles from Auburn.

150 Acres Five Miles from this City. Fine Dwelling, Barns, Shed; 14 acres in Fruit, Grapes, Berries, etc. Price, \$8,000. Terms of payment easy.

Some Fine Fruit Farms in Placer County.

Apply to

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth street,
BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO.

California Ahead Again!

THE GENUINE "LAGER BEER" OF THE
FREDERICKSBURG BREWING CO.
OF SAN JOSE,
Acknowledged the best in the world. Try it. General Depot: 530 California st., San Francisco.

CADWALADER & PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Corner Third and J streets.

AGENTS
UNION INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Fire and Marine.

EDW. CADWALADER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Conveyancer.